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Paleocene Deposits of the San Juan Basin, New Mexico. By W. J. SINCLAIR and WALTER GRANGER. Bull. Am. Museum Nat. History, XXXIII, Art. XXII, June 3, 1914. pp. 297-316, Pls. XX-XXVII, figs. 2.

The Paleocene Puerco and Torrejon formations are exposed along the south and southwest margin of the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico. There is an unconformity, shown both by erosion and by an abrupt faunal change, at the base of the Puerco (unconsolidated clays and channel sandstones) which appears "to be the dividing line between Cretaceous and Tertiary in this region." The Torrejon succeeds the Puerco without lithologic or stratigraphic break. The boundary between the two depends on fossil evidence, and is not exactly determined. Basal Wasatch sandstone and in some places seemingly younger sandstone unconformably overlies the Torrejon. A fluvialite origin is indicated for both the Puerco and Torrejon.

Two Puerco fossil levels, to the upper of which *Polymastodon* is confined, were accurately located. Fossil plants were found in the Puerco. Torrejon fossils were discovered much below previously located horizons. The sections measured by the authors are compared with Gardner's Rio Puerco and Arroyo Torrejon sections. The pre-Puerco beds are, beginning with the oldest exposed, clays, conglomerate, clays, conglomerate sandstone with silicified logs and pebbles of volcanic rocks. Dinosaur remains occur in both clay horizons. "More or less of this series of beds may be correlatable with the Animas formation."

V. O. T.

Cement Materials and Industry in the State of Washington. By SOLON SHEDD. Bull. No. 4, Washington Geol. Survey. Pp. 268, figs. 10, pls. 21. Olympia, 1913.

Increasing importations of cement from California and Europe have led to investigation of the state's possibilities in cement production. The results are given in this, the fourth of a series of bulletins on natural resources. The work was directed by Solon Shedd, assistant state geologist and professor of geology, Washington State College.

More than one-third of the report is taken up with chapters on the history of the cement industry, various kinds of cements, and origin and composition of raw materials. Manufacturing processes are described briefly and there is an excellent chapter on the factors to be considered